

“FARTHEST TO THE FRONT AT CHICKAMAUGA.”

By JUDGE A. C. AVERY.

North Carolina sent more soldiers to Virginia than any other of the Confederate States. The State furnished four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to the army of Tennessee—a smaller representation than that of any State of the Confederacy, except Virginia, which sent only two regiments of infantry, the 63 Virginia of Kelly's Brigade, Preston's Division, and the 54 Virginia of Trigg's Brigade, same Division, and Jeffries' Battery of Preston's Artillery Battalion, though two Virginia Batteries, Parker's and Taylor's of Col. Alexander's Corps, were sent with Longstreet to Chickamauga, according to the Roster published in the Official Records, Series 1, Vol. XXX, Part II, pages 11 to 17. Four other Regiments of North Carolina Infantry had seen service in Tennessee, two, the 62nd and 64th, were surrendered by Frasier at Cumberland Gap, and two had been transferred to Western North Carolina. Every North Carolina Regiment was assigned to a different division and no two of them fought in the same corps at Chickamauga, except the 39 N. C. of Johnson's Division, McNair's Brigade (commanded by Colonel David Coleman of North Carolina) and the 58 North Carolina of Kelly's Brigade, Preston's Division, both of Buckner's corps. The 60 N. C. Regiment was in Stovall's Brigade, Breckenridge's Division, Hill's corps. The 29 N. C. Regiment fought in Ector's Brigade, Gist's Division, Walker's corps. The 6 North Carolina Cavalry (65 N. C. Regiment) Colonel George N. Folk, participated in the engagement on 18 and 19 Sept., as a part of Davidson's Brigade, Pegram's Division, Forest's Corps.

It was claimed by an adopted son of North Carolina, who was a Federal soldier, fighting in the Brigade, which confronted the 58 and 60 North Carolina, when each of them made itself most conspicuous in attacking Thomas' Corps at Chickamauga, that North Carolina troops reached the farthest